Archives

The Hope of Tomorrow

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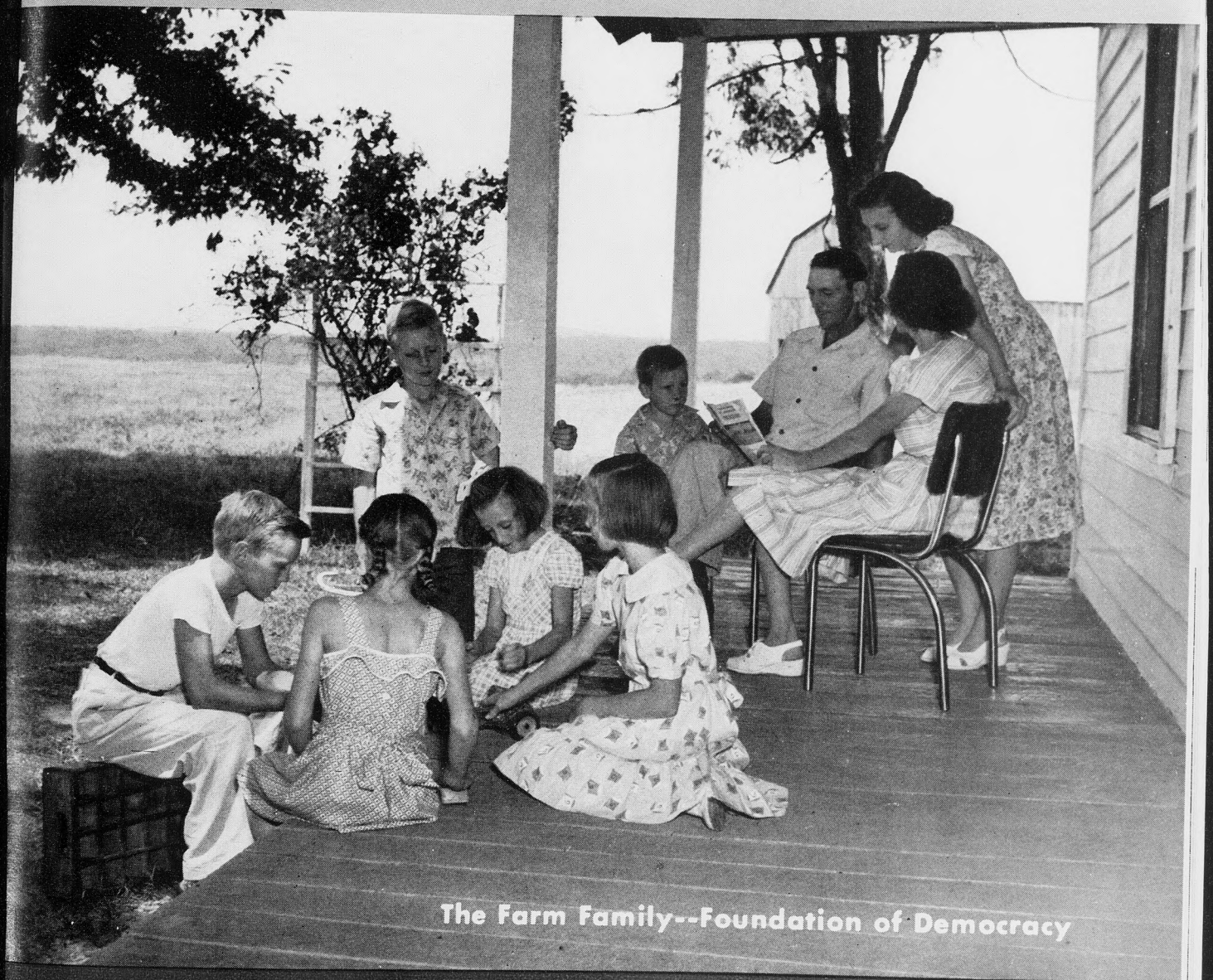

The Farm Family--Foundation of Democracy

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
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H. C. BYRD, *President and Executive Officer*

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, Extension Service, University of Maryland and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating. T. B. SYMONS, Director. Distributed in Furtherance of Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

THE HOPE OF TOMORROW

T. B. SYMONS, *Director*

SEVERAL good reasons may be given for entitling the 1949 annual report of the Extension Service "The Hope of Tomorrow." In the first place, special emphasis is given to the activities of the 4-H Club program and what it is doing for the rural youth of Maryland. This program has far reaching effects as club members go forward to take their places in agriculture, in business, and in the home.

A great many farm boys and girls eventually move to the city, and there is every reason to have "hope for tomorrow" if these youths can be given a background that will enable them to take their places as intelligent and useful citizens. This is expressed in the slogan "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World" which has been adopted for home demonstration work. The cultural and educational program undertaken by the rural women of Maryland will have a lasting effect on coming generations by helping to improve the diets, health standards, economic status, and the cultural program of thousands of families.

The Extension educational program offers a hope for farm families who faced a tightening economic situation as the average prices of the commodities they produce fell off about 5 percent during 1949. Methods which lower production costs and improve quality offer this hope.

There is also hope for tomorrow in the report of Extension work with Negro families. An expanded program brought new information and help to more of their race than have ever been reached in past years. In addition to the usual educational programs on agriculture and homemaking, special emphasis was given to improvement of health standards, diets, and home and community improvement.

The Director wishes to express deep appreciation to administrative associates and all specialists and agents in the service for the splendid accomplishments in all departments and divisions of work during 1949. We are especially appreciative of the warm cooperation of President H. C. Byrd and the sympathetic encouragement of Governor William Preston Lane, Jr. in providing means for meeting the increasing demands in all phases of agricultural development in the State.

The Service and Institution likewise received utmost cooperation from farm organizations and various breed and industry groups.

This human factor of cooperation, as exemplified in the coordinated agriculture program in Maryland, presents the greatest factor in the hope of tomorrow for rural Maryland.

Maryland Agriculture in 1949

The turning point in farm prices seems to have been reached in 1949. Ever since the close of World War II farmers had been expecting a period of declining prices and had been concerned over its extent. Now, at the end of 1949, they know that the decline has started, but they are still speculating as to its eventual outcome.

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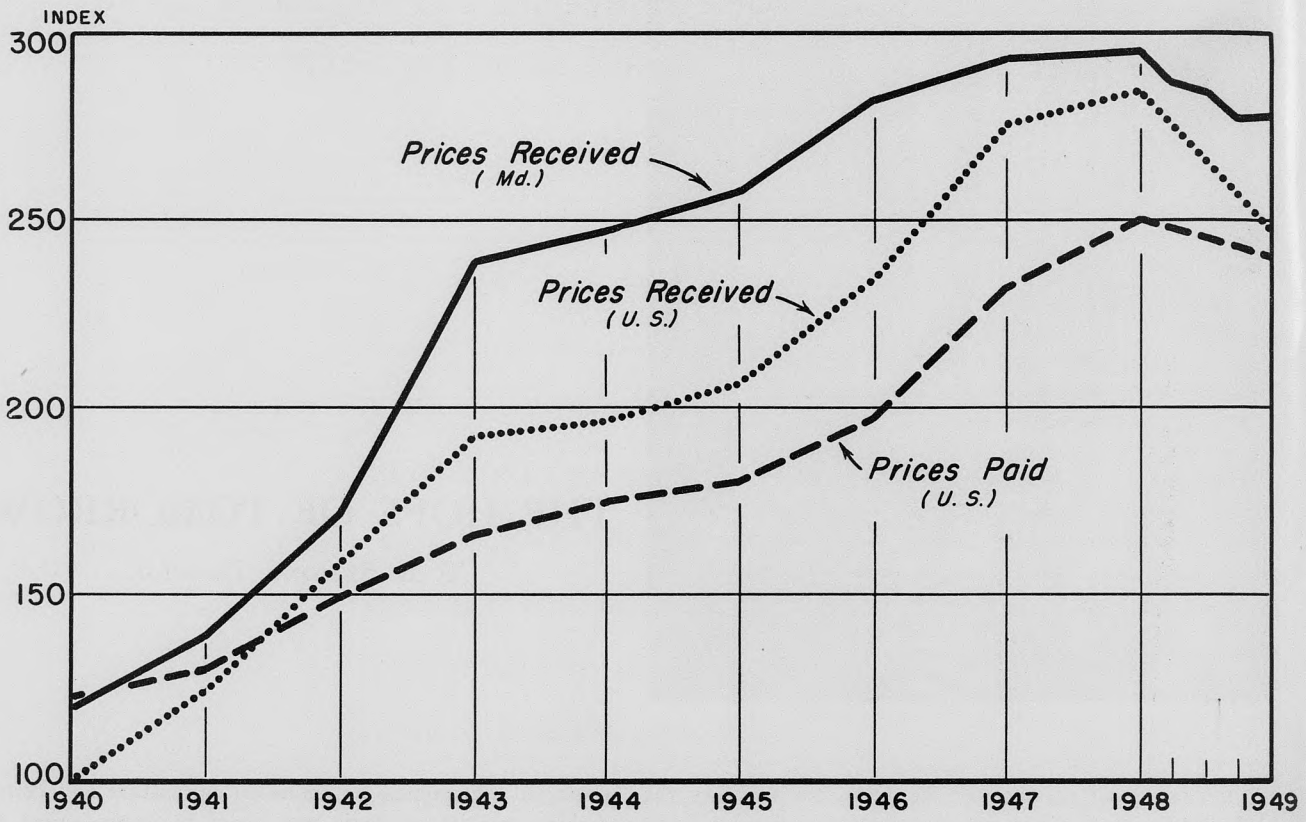

As mentioned above, the average prices for Maryland farm commodities dropped about 5 percent during the year. Some of the most severe drops came in prices of vegetables for fresh market and for canning. Apples and peaches also brought lower returns. Tobacco, on the other hand, brought a greater return than the year before.

Lower prices were not accompanied by reduced costs. In fact, figures for 1949 show that average costs on Maryland farms were about 3 percent above the year before.

However, compared with prewar years, 1949 was a reasonably good year for Maryland farmers. Poultry and poultry products were in the lead in gross returns with a total of $71,918,000. Dairying ran second with returns grossing about $66,973,000. Other important enterprises, in order of returns to farmers were: all vegetables, cattle and calves, grain, tobacco, and hogs.

Educational Aids

While the mainstay of the Extension educational program is the close relationship existing between specialists, agents and the people whom they serve, many forms of group education have been found valuable. It is impossible for the field force to visit all the farms and homes in any given county. It is impossible for the agents, regardless of the hours worked and the effort expended, to give assistance with all of the problems on which their help or advice may be sought.

To reach more people and render greater service, many tools of modern adult education are brought into use. Some of the most important are radio, television, bulletins, leaflets, newspaper stories, and farm and home magazine articles.

Extension workers made several thousand broadcasts during 1949 in addition to supplying countless news items carrying agricultural and homemaking information. Television continued as an important method of serving homemakers in and around Baltimore. Daily and weekly papers gave excellent cooperation in carrying agricultural and homemaking information to their readers. The value of this service was demonstrated in a small way this past year when the corn ear worm threatened many lima bean fields on the Eastern Shore. News stories in papers in that area alerted the growers and many fields were saved by prompt action.

More than 129,000 bulletins and leaflets were distributed to the people of Maryland as they requested information on various problems, and 20 new publications were printed to help meet the demand in ever-changing fields of agriculture and homemaking. Approximately 345,000 youth and adults saw films provided by the film library of the Extension Service.

4-H Serves More Youths

An increased enrollment of 4-H Club boys and girls studied agricultural and homemaking topics, learned improved ways of living, and prepared themselves for "tomorrow" by striving for new achievements during 1949. Final figures for the year show that nearly 14,000 boys and girls participated. This figure represents an increase of 11 percent over 1948 and sets an all-time high for Maryland 4-H Club work.

The increased activities cannot be mentioned without giving credit to the voluntary local leaders. Parents, former 4-H'ers, and other adults interested in a better tomorrow devoted more time than ever before to the important tasks of leading various parts of the Club program. The 1949 Club Week at College Park was more of a success because of a "Mothers Committee" which served as a guide and counselor. A local leader from each county also augmented the administrative staff charged with the supervision of more than 1,000 club members who spent the week on the campus.

Clothing Winners in the 1949 Dress Review.

A "Mothers Committee" added to the success of Club Week.

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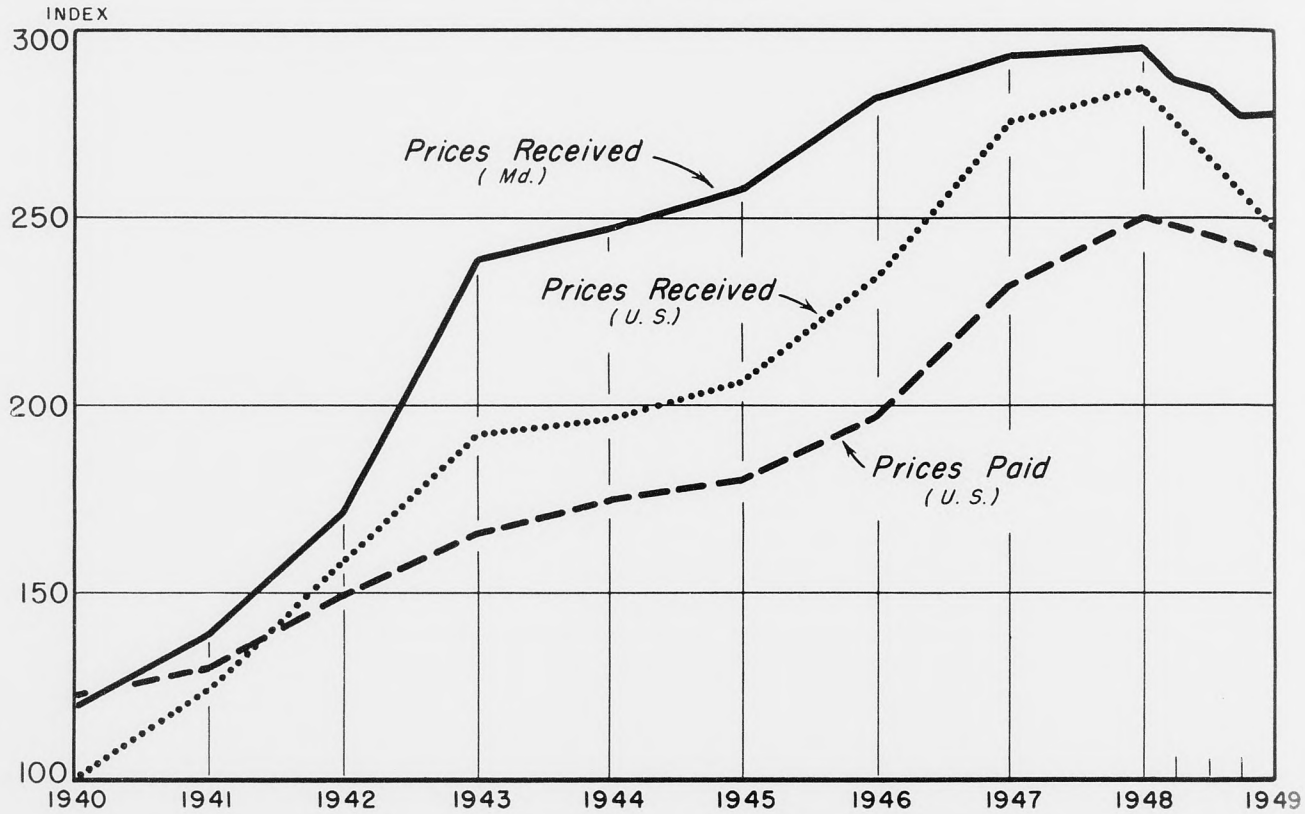

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Approximately 420 junior local leaders, selected from among the older club members, gave valuable assistance to the more than 850 adult leaders during 1949. Many of these leaders, serving without pay, took time from their busy schedules during the year to study the art of leadership that they might better encourage the boys and girls of their neighborhoods.

Evidence of the effective training given through Club work may be found in the percentage of completions. The records for 1949 show that about 85 percent of those enrolled completed the projects undertaken.

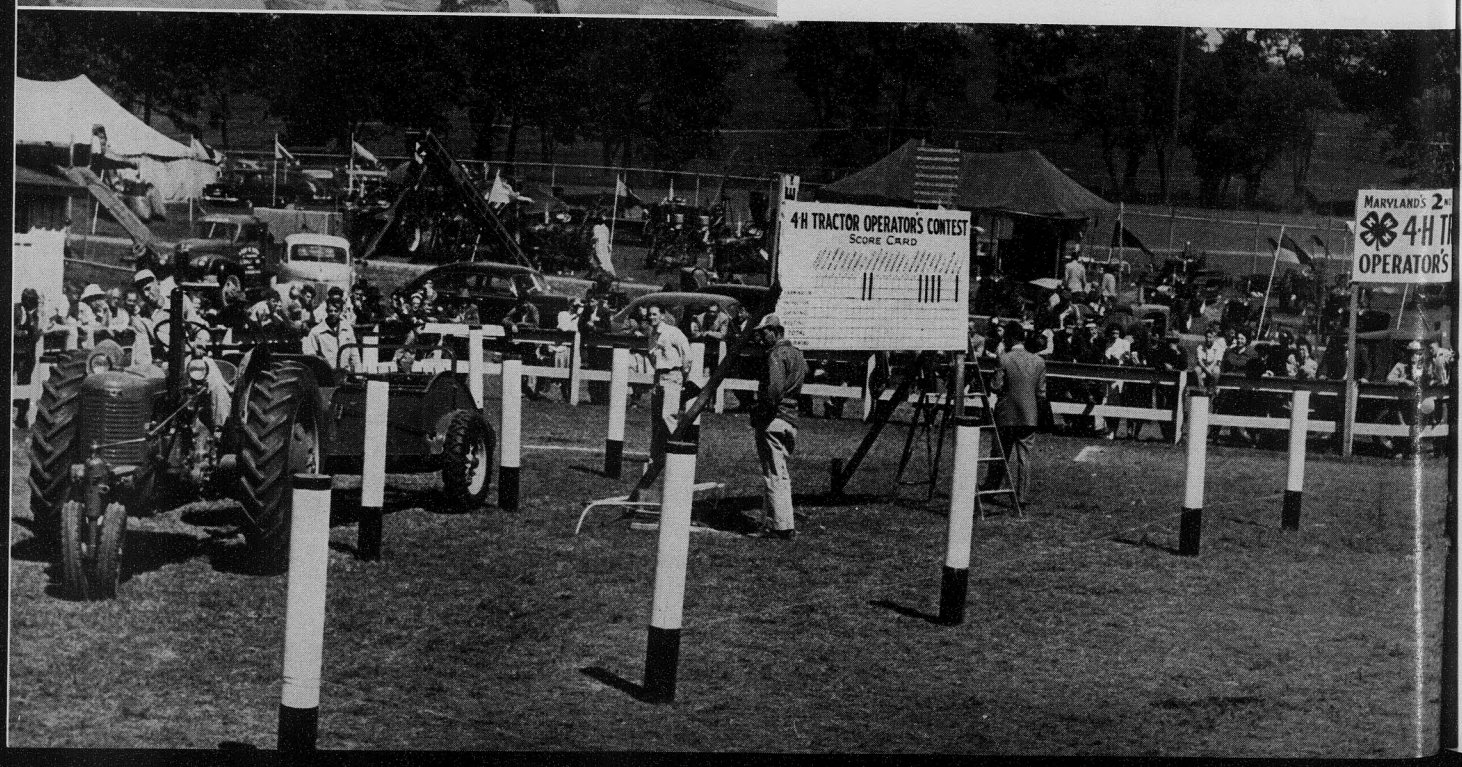
The problems of teen-age youths and those of young men and women entering upon adult life have been given increasing attention during the past few years. Many groups and organizations have been examining their activities to determine improvements which may be made to capture the interest of this particular age group. Maryland 4-H Club leaders may be proud of their accomplishments in this field. For example, the 28 club members who represented the Free State at the 1949 National 4-H Club Congress averaged 18.5 years of age and had completed almost 7 years of Club work. More than 2,000 young men and women are now enrolled in the Older Youth program which has become active in recent years.

Project work in agricultural and homemaking subjects is, of course, the backbone of all Club work. Clothing studies captured the attention of more girls than any other undertaking; almost 3,200 enrolled. During the year they made more than 10,000 garments and remodelled another 1,600. More than 2,500 girls turned their efforts to foods studies as they canned or froze 73,000 quarts of fruit

Maryland's Champion 4-H Dairy Cattle judging team was again chosen to represent the United States in international competition.

Baking skill paid off in first place ribbons for these girls.

The second state-wide tractor operator's contest proved an exciting event at Timonium Fair.



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In terms of enrollments, gardening, dairy cattle, poultry and swine gained the most attention in the agricultural projects. Home gardens led with 3,567 boys and girls enrolled. Other popular undertakings were home grounds beautification, agricultural engineering, wildlife conservation, soil conservation, tractor maintenance and the production of field crops such as corn, potatoes, and tobacco.

The products, whether new dresses or fine livestock specimens, were exhibited at hundreds of community and county shows, fairs, field days, achievement days and other events, as well as in two big shows at Club Week and Timonium State Fair. Here the efforts of the year paid off in recognition and cash prizes. But more important than the awards and the glory was the training. Many learned to be good losers while others learned to be humble winners. After years of effort, many learned the value of the slogan "if at first you don't succeed, try and try again."

Many of these events and the accompanying awards were made possible only through the generous cooperation of the Maryland State Fair Board and various organizations and commercial firms. The rural people of Maryland are grateful for such cooperation, and the achievements of the boys and girls who have been helped and encouraged demonstrate the value of such cooperation. Maryland 4-H'ers are famous throughout the United States for their achievements. Maryland's 4-H dairy cattle judging team won top honors in the United States for the third time in the past 4 years and nine Club members won national recognition for their project work this year.

Maryland 4-H Club members stand high in competition with young people of other states. This fact is annually spotlighted during National 4-H Club Congress, when Free State boys and girls sweep up a large share of available scholarships and awards year after year.

The statistics on these winnings in recent years show that Maryland was first in 1946, tied for first in 1947, first again 1948, and second in 1949, in the total amount of educational scholarships granted to her 4-H'ers.

While Club work is important for the help it gives farmers and homemakers of the future, its value as an educational device for reaching present day farmers and homemakers should not be overlooked. The educational value is difficult to measure, but each year many mothers and fathers adopt new methods and learn new ways because a son or daughter learned through 4-H activities. Better herds are founded, new lines of livestock are introduced,

Governor Lane accepted these tokens of 4-H achievement in recognition of National 4-H Club Week.

labor saving practices come to the kitchen, and the entire house frequently takes on a new look because a youthful member has been encouraged to try his or her hand at a Club project.

Of striking importance were the contacts which 4-H'ers had during 1949 with the peoples of other lands. Oscar Schmidt, Jr. of Queen Anne's County, was Maryland's representative in the International Farm Youth Exchange. He spent 4 months in Holland where he lived, worked, and played with a farm family. Since his return in the fall, hundreds of 4-H'ers have had an opportunity to share his experiences and impressions. Many other farm youth in the Free State became acquainted with youth from Wales and Denmark who spent considerable time visiting farms and attending meetings to learn more about the 4-H program. These, and other activities, served to give our future leaders a broader understanding and more accurate knowledge of the world in which they live.

A unique experience for many Maryland boys is attendance at the annual Conservation Camp. Here they prepare for tomorrow as they study conservation of soil, wildlife, and forests. The 1949 camp was the thirteenth in this series and was attended by 87 members and leaders who returned to their home counties better equipped to help other Club members in these fields.

The livestock projects in Maryland have received renewed emphasis with the development of the Eastern National Livestock Show. This year Club members showed 240 steers, 260 head of swine and 65 lambs.

Homemakers' Clubs Grow

Over 13,700 Maryland homemakers are creating sound, happy homes with the help of an active home demonstration program. "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World" is an apt slogan for these forward-looking women who are preparing their sons and daughters to be good Americans.

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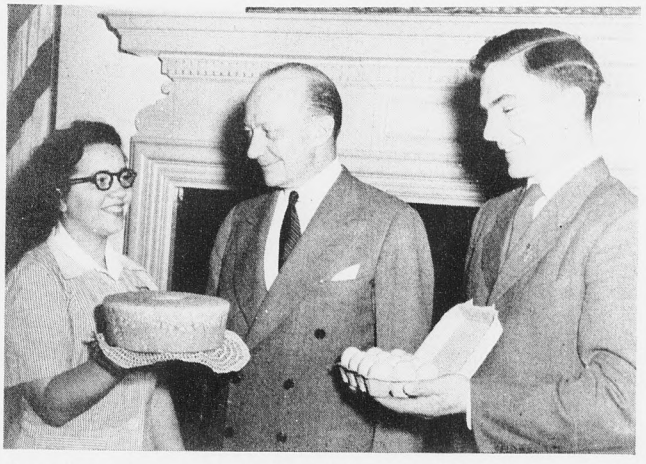

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the resolve and action of well-informed homemakers. The addition of almost 2,000 new members and the organization of 35 new clubs in 1949 reveal the growing interest in this Extension program.

Meeting regularly throughout the year, these homemakers observed "How-to-do-it" demonstrations on subjects ranging from interior decorating to preparing party snacks. These were planned by a closely knit team of home demonstration agents, local leaders and Extension specialists. Among the most popular subjects were food and nutrition, clothing, home furnishing, and home improvement. Topics brought by horticulturists, landscape artists, agricultural engineers, economists, and members of the Poultry, Dairy and Animal Husbandry Departments of the University of Maryland were also given a hearty reception in the home demonstration program. Outstanding members of business, church and community were frequently invited to share their ta'ents with the homemakers. Useful bulletins on a wide range of subjects were also made available to all.

The development of leadership among rural women has been described as perhaps the greatest value of home demonstration work. As they become active members of their Homemakers' Clubs, they discover their own talents and how to use them most profitably, gain confidence and broaden their lives beyond the limits of their kitchen or farm. And as they influence their home and neighborhood, they mold their children and the future.

In 1949, almost 12,000 women took part in National Home Demonstration Week celebrations. This one week of the year belongs exclusively to all homemakers. During these seven brief days, they brought to their friends and families an appreciation of Extension work. They enrolled

Flower arrangement was a popular topic at many meetings of Homemakers' Clubs.

Articles made in ceramics classes are now being enjoyed in many homes.

Dr. Byrd paused in a busy schedule to present certificates and a word of congratulations to those who completed 4 years' attendance at Rural Women's Short Course.

Tailoring schools brought new skills to homemakers.

BEFORE

AFTER

Slip covers brought a new appearance to many homes throughout Maryland.

new members, managed publicity, social events, exhibits, worship services, radio and television programs and paid tribute to their home agent.

A second week that is very special to Maryland homemakers is the annual Rural Women's Short Course held at the University in June under the able leadership of Miss Venia M. Kellar. This has become an institution in its own right. There is no measure for its accomplishments in affecting the thinking, the character, and the vision of the women who spend this week on the campus at College Park. But one thing is certain—their influence has raised the standards of living in Maryland and increased the appreciation of both the educational and cultural aspects of the homemaking program.

Short Course drew 1,073 women in 1949 to attend the lectures, concerts, classes and entertainment which enlivened the "College Week for Women." President H. C. Byrd presented certificates to a record number of 173 women who had completed the 4-year program. However, these homemakers are still free to return year after year to pursue new interests, and share in an educational program that previously was available only to their sons and daughters. Since its beginning in 1923, Rural Women's Short Course certificates have been awarded 1,470 homemakers.

The Maryland State Homemakers' Council is a member of the National Council as well as an affiliate of the Associated County Women of the World. Thirty-seven homemakers and the home management specialist attended a meeting of this National organization in Colorado Springs in October, returning with excellent reports, wider outlooks, and renewed enthusiasm.

Aside from the Homemakers' Clubs are many "adult project groups." Organized by home agents, they offer instruction in such subjects as "Refinishing Furniture," "Kitchen Planning," and "Budget Meals." Over 2,200 women were enrolled in 62 such groups in 1949.

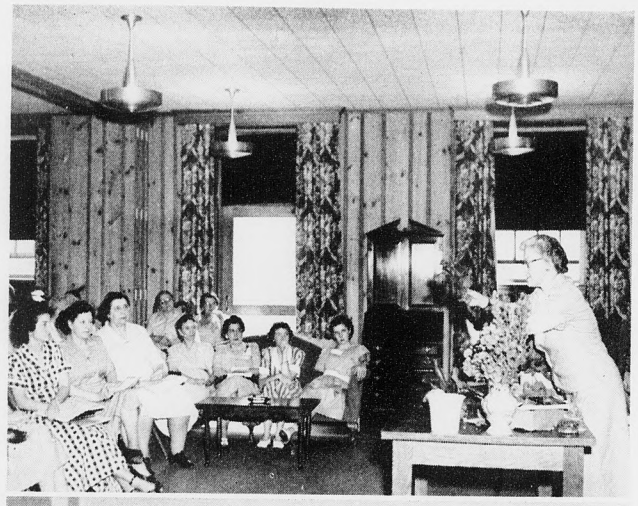
Much of the Extension teaching is designed to improve the economic standing of the family. The subjects of tailoring, and remodeling of garments were among the most popular and effective in the clothing field and saved many dollars for those who studied them. Over 6,000 families were helped with clothing problems. Training in sewing also helped them to buy wisely because handling fabrics and learning construction are good ways to learn better buying habits.

Home repair, work simplification, and kitchen planning were typical studies in the field of home management. County "kitchen tours" and "kitchen clinics" helped many a homemaker plan improvements in her home and gave her encouragement to carry the project through. Recreation and cultural training played an important part in the 1949 program. Music, art, and literature, metal etching and ceramics, pointed the way to hobbies that are a necessary emotional outlet from the pressure of busy lives.

Adopting the theory that "It is the food that is eaten, not the food placed on the table, that promotes good health," the nutrition specialist showed homemakers how to prepare food that was appealing in appearance, taste and variety, as well as vitamin-rich and budget-wise. During the past year, 672 leaders were trained to help in this educational program. Through their efforts, 8,700 families improved their food supply by making changes in the food they produced. About 2,500 families actually worked out their food needs on a yearly basis, and produced and preserved that amount. Another 9,000 families were helped with food problems, and 950 with child feeding problems.

Whether the homemaker's problem was remodeling a house, a room, or a chair, the home furnishing specialist, agents and local leaders were equipped to help her. The 1949 program centered around solving storage problems, studying all types of floor coverings, and making slip covers. A desire for those "extra touches" gave rise to study projects in arranging flowers, making lamp shades, selecting pictures, and hooking rugs.

Here, too, leader development was an important aid to extending this program. For example, in one county alone, the specialists trained only 16 homemakers in slipcovering—yet 272 slip covers were made! The secret is that those 16 in turn trained 135 others.



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Meeting regularly throughout the year, these homemakers observed "How-to-do-it" demonstrations on subjects ranging from interior decorating to preparing party snacks. These were planned by a closely knit team of home demonstration agents, local leaders and Extension specialists. Among the most popular subjects were food and nutrition, clothing, home furnishing, and home improvement. Topics brought by horticulturists, landscape artists, agricultural engineers, economists, and members of the Poultry, Dairy and Animal Husbandry Departments of the University of Maryland were also given a hearty reception in the home demonstration program. Outstanding members of business, church and community were frequently invited to share their ta'ents with the homemakers. Useful bulletins on a wide range of subjects were also made available to all.

The development of leadership among rural women has been described as perhaps the greatest value of home demonstration work. As they become active members of their Homemakers' Clubs, they discover their own talents and how to use them most profitably, gain confidence and broaden their lives beyond the limits of their kitchen or farm. And as they influence their home and neighborhood, they mold their children and the future.

In 1949, almost 12,000 women took part in National Home Demonstration Week celebrations. This one week of the year belongs exclusively to all homemakers. During these seven brief days, they brought to their friends and families an appreciation of Extension work. They enrolled

Flower arrangement was a popular tepic at many meetings of Homemakers' Clubs.

Articles made in ceramics classes are now being enjoyed in many homes.

Dr. Byrd paused in a busy schedule to present certificates and a word of congratulations to those who completed 4 years' attendance at Rural Women's Short Course.

Tailoring schools brought new skills to homemakers.

BEFORE

AFTER

Slip covers brought a new appearance to many homes throughout Maryland.

new members, managed publicity, social events, exhibits, worship services, radio and television programs and paid tribute to their home agent.

A second week that is very special to Maryland homemakers is the annual Rural Women's Short Course held at the University in June under the able leadership of Miss Venia M. Kellar. This has become an institution in its own right. There is no measure for its accomplishments in affecting the thinking, the character, and the vision of the women who spend this week on the campus at College Park. But one thing is certain—their influence has raised the standards of living in Maryland and increased the appreciation of both the educational and cultural aspects of the homemaking program.

Short Course drew 1,073 women in 1949 to attend the lectures, concerts, classes and entertainment which enlivened the "College Week for Women." President H. C. Byrd presented certificates to a record number of 173 women who had completed the 4-year program. However, these homemakers are still free to return year after year to pursue new interests, and share in an educational program that previously was available only to their sons and daughters. Since its beginning in 1923, Rural Women's Short Course certificates have been awarded 1,470 homemakers.

The Maryland State Homemakers' Council is a member of the National Council as well as an affiliate of the Associated County Women of the World. Thirty-seven homemakers and the home management specialist attended a meeting of this National organization in Colorado Springs in October, returning with excellent reports, wider outlooks, and renewed enthusiasm.

Aside from the Homemakers' Clubs are many "adult project groups." Organized by home agents, they offer instruction in such subjects as "Refinishing Furniture," "Kitchen Planning," and "Budget Meals." Over 2,200 women were enrolled in 62 such groups in 1949.

Much of the Extension teaching is designed to improve the economic standing of the family. The subjects of tailoring, and remodeling of garments were among the most popular and effective in the clothing field and saved many dollars for those who studied them. Over 6,000 families were helped with clothing problems. Training in sewing also helped them to buy wisely because handling fabrics and learning construction are good ways to learn better buying habits.

Home repair, work simplification, and kitchen planning were typical studies in the field of home management. County "kitchen tours" and "kitchen clinics" helped many a homemaker plan improvements in her home and gave her encouragement to carry the project through. Recreation and cultural training played an important part in the 1949 program. Music, art, and literature, metal etching and ceramics, pointed the way to hobbies that are a necessary emotional outlet from the pressure of busy lives.

Adopting the theory that "It is the food that is eaten, not the food placed on the table, that promotes good health," the nutrition specialist showed homemakers how to prepare food that was appealing in appearance, taste and variety, as well as vitamin-rich and budget-wise. During the past year, 672 leaders were trained to help in this educational program. Through their efforts, 8,700 families improved their food supply by making changes in the food they produced. About 2,500 families actually worked out their food needs on a yearly basis, and produced and preserved that amount. Another 9,000 families were helped with food problems, and 950 with child feeding problems.

Whether the homemaker's problem was remodeling a house, a room, or a chair, the home furnishing specialist, agents and local leaders were equipped to help her. The 1949 program centered around solving storage problems, studying all types of floor coverings, and making slip covers. A desire for those "extra touches" gave rise to study projects in arranging flowers, making lamp shades, selecting pictures, and hooking rugs.

Here, too, leader development was an important aid to extending this program. For example, in one county alone, the specialists trained only 16 homemakers in slipcovering—yet 272 slip covers were made! The secret is that those 16 in turn trained 135 others.

Another sign of progress in 1949 was the union of 5 Baltimore City Homemakers' Clubs into a council. These homemaking leaders are pioneering in a city organization and are looking toward the day when *all* homemakers can receive help in maintaining comfortable, happy homes and producing men and women of whom Maryland can be proud.

Poultry

The poultry industry in 1949 was the leading agricultural enterprise with gross returns to Maryland farmers amounting to $71,918,000. This income was divided as follows: 56 percent broilers, 30 percent eggs, 10 percent farm chickens, and 4 percent turkeys. Two extension poultrymen were added to the staff during the year to serve this growing industry. One is now located at Salisbury to work with producers on the Eastern Shore while the other has College Park headquarters and will work with poultrymen in the rest of the State.

Ladino clover pastures were held out to poultrymen as part of their "hope of tomorrow." Seven demonstrations in various parts of the State showed again that such pastures can help producers lower their costs of production and grow better birds. Other feeding information was distributed in the form of a new bulletin which received wide circulation. Panel discussions at a summer meeting of the Maryland Poultry Council drew attention to high energy rations and their place in poultry feeding practices.

Again looking toward the future, 14 breeders and hatcheries entered the annual "Chicken of Tomorrow" contest in an effort to develop more efficient producers of meat. This contest is being continued through the cooperation of several groups and offers Maryland poutrymen further opportunity to gain recognition for their industry.

Another event which drew widespread interest among poultrymen was the annual Poultry Products Show at the winter meeting in Baltimore. Egg entries totalled 146 while 32 entries of chicks were displayed. Other educational exhibits were featured at fairs throughout Maryland and at the Timonium State Fair.

Local groups of organized poultrymen continued to be active in many Maryland counties and did much to further the educational programs in flock management, production methods, disease control, marketing and similar practices. The State Turkey Growers' Association also helped with educational programs for those producers.

Every poultryman must learn to cull his flock.

The "Chicken of Tomorrow" contest is just one of the programs aimed at the production of better quality food for all.

Dairy

The 1949 Maryland farm income from dairying amounted to more than 66 million dollars. To serve this important industry, Extension personnel in almost every department cooperated in one way or another. The broad program included herd improvement, production of better feed, insect and disease control, improved equipment and labor saving devices, market information, the identification of poisonous plants, and many other services and educational helps.

Dairy cows numbers in the Free State continued to increase as the figure reached 234,000 at the end of the year. In the meantime, the cow population of the United States also reached a turning point and ended its decline during the first half of the year.

With milk prices falling in many areas, the Extension dairy program gave special emphasis to increasing the efficiency of production through better management. More dairymen became interested in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations and enrollment made the greatest increase since 1911. At the end of the year figures showed an all-time record of 769 herds enrolled with a total of 24,266 cows. The dairy cattle breeding program continued to grow as herd owners set out to improve the inherited capacity of future milk producers. An increase of 36 percent in num-

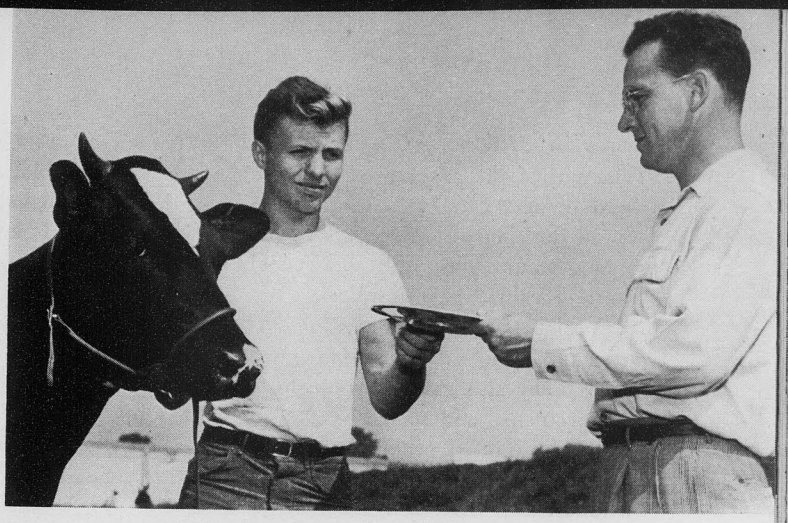
bers of cows bred through the artificial breeding program was achieved as the figure for 1949 reached 20,819. Almost 4,500 dairymen are now using the services brought by this miracle of modern science.

One of the important educational programs is carried on in cooperation with the various breed organizations. Sixteen field day shows, in which 303 exhibitors displayed 939 animals, did much to encourage the improvement of dairy herds. These organizations also cooperated with 4-H Club members by making calves available at reasonable prices through calf selection days.

Cooperation with milk plant operators and other commercial handlers of dairy products continued as a 3-day conference was held at College Park.

One of the most important methods of increasing the efficiency of dairy production was stressed throughout 1949. This was the Maryland Full Season Pasture Program which was designed to encourage farmers in all sections of the State to improve their pastures, renovate old pastures, seed new tall-growing pasture mixtures and follow other practices which will combine to furnish adequate grazing through the season.

Intensive efforts were devoted to this program during the year because of its importance in lowering costs of production, controlling soil erosion, and generally improving the daiy farms of the State. Meetings, tours, demonstrations, and mass methods of education such as radio, magazine articles, newspaper stories, and Extension publications were used to carry the facts to dairymen.



Field days, community shows and fairs are doing much to help Maryland Dairymen improve their stock.

An important boost to the pasture program came as the Production and Marketing Administration sponsored the 1949 Greener Pastures Contest. Extension agents and specialists helped establish judging procedures and assisted with the contest which tended to spotlight some of the outstanding pastures on Maryland farms.

Fly control in dairy barns was a special problem as the use of DDT was prohibited. Special efforts were made to inform dairymen of other insecticides and control methods which could be used. Information concerning control of other insects and parasites was also distributed throughout the year.

Livestock

Livestock producers encountered falling prices in 1949, and it was highly important throughout the year that the farmers, and the Extension workers cooperating with them, give thought to the "Tomorrow." Fortunately, the Extension program did exactly that. Demonstrations were established on farms in the major producing areas for the principal practices in the production of swine, sheep and beef. For example, farms of swine producers in 14 counties were selected for demonstrating various management practices. These same farms also gave special attention to equipment and pasture layout which could be shown to farmers in the area. Sheep producing farms in four areas of the State were selected for most of the demonstrations on dipping, docking, castrating, drenching and shearing. Two demonstrational beef farms were selected in each of the major beef producing counties.

An important part of the Extension livestock program is connected with the fairs, shows and field days. Specialists in the department participated in more than 100 such events during 1949. These had considerable value as demonstration and teaching tools.

Interest in sheep production increased somewhat during the year and many requests for information were handled by Extension agents and specialists. It is anticipated that the low ebb has been reached in the sheep population, and that this enterprise will find favor on more Maryland farms. It is hoped that eventually a dog control law may be established to provide more adequate protection to sheep owners.

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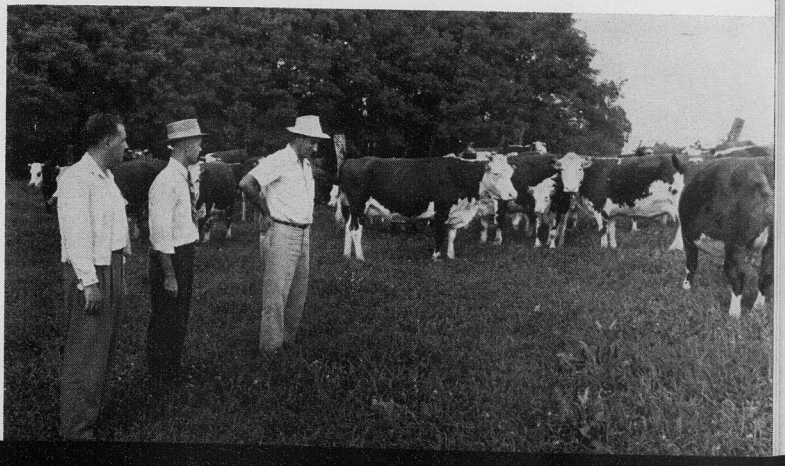

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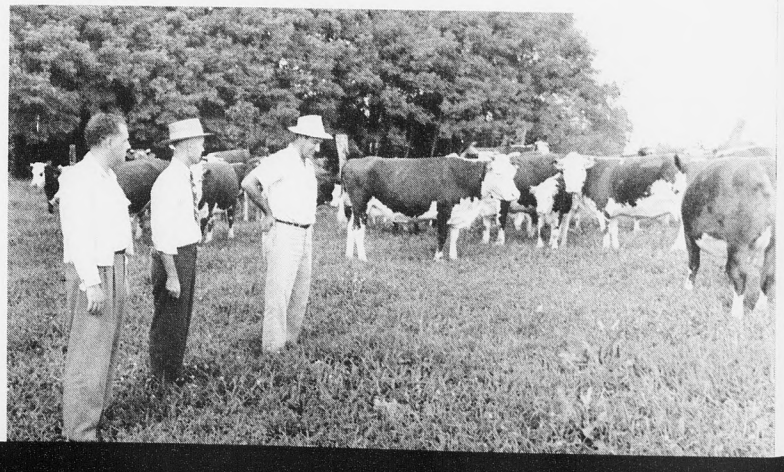

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Specialists from the Animal Husbandry Department gave talks and demonstrations on meat cutting and handling. They also gave assistance on meat freezing and curing problems, and served as consultants for many farmers who encountered problems in livestock production. One staff member was given the honor of judging swine at the International Livestock Show in the Fall.

Field Crops

A modern miracle of science is the chemical control of weeds; however, in day-to-day use many problems have been encountered. In efforts to help farmers keep up to date in the rapidly moving field, 24 demonstrations were established in 12 counties; several field days were held and other educational efforts were devoted to helping farmers combat specific weed problems. So far, the chief use of the chemical weed killers has been on the corn crop.

Demonstrations on the use of nitrogen side dressing emphasized the importance of this practice for farmers planting corn on light soils. One plot, planted under such conditions and side dressed, almost doubled the yield of corn. This practice, and many others included in the Extension program, will do much to help farmers increase the efficiency of their production in the years ahead.

Development of balanced cropping systems continued as an important part of the program in 1949. Attention was given to planning crop systems adapted to the soils and crop needs of the individual farm. This long-time program offers many advantages to the farmer, with conservation of the soil ranking high on the list.

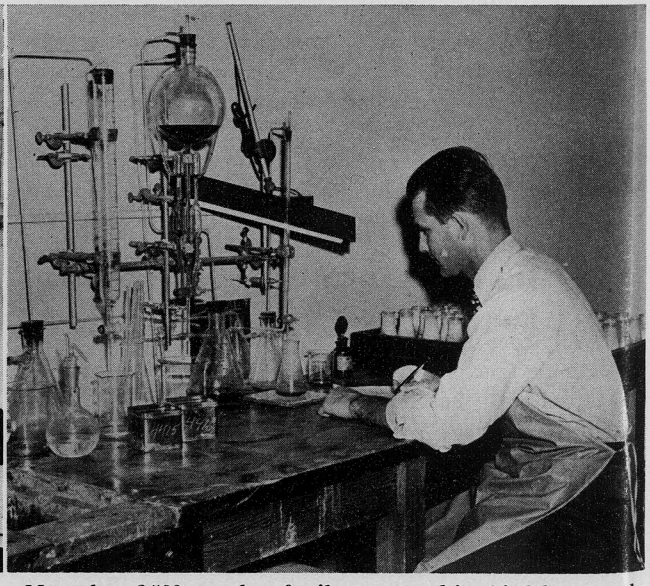
More than 6,500 samples of soil were tested, and fertility recommendations were made to more than 2,000 farmers. Seed improvement continued as an important part of the program as more than 5,500 acres were inspected for certification. This figure includes acreages of barley, corn, oats, soybeans, and wheat with wheat leading the list with 4,373 acres. Varietal recommendations also proved a help to farmers as commercial firms and land grant colleges developed new varieties adapted to the area.

Seed treating recommendations for the control of plant diseases continued as an important part of the Extension program. Specialists and agents worked together in using radio and press releases as well as other educational means of instructing interested farmers.

Erosion and water control problems are serious in many parts of the State and several agencies are attacking these problems from various approaches. To bring about necessary uniformity in recommendations, several meetings were held during the year at which representatives of agricultural agencies discussed cropping systems, farm plans, pasture improvement and general conservation practices.

To help farmers combat the corn borer, specialists made more than 2,410 visits to corn fields as they followed the development of borer eggs and borer damage. Special reports to field agents and interested growers helped keep them informed and ready to take control measures. Army worms in small grain and corn, hessian fly damage to wheat, spittle bug on alfalfa, and Japanese beetle on many crops were other insect problems which demanded attention during the year. In many instances emergency action was recommended and taken as one insect or another became especially serious in localized areas.

A visit to a greenhouse at the University helped many corn producers in their fight against the corn borer.



More than 6,500 samples of soil were tested in this laboratory by highly trained specialists.

The battle against Japanese beetle has developed rapidly during recent years and much of the program in 1949 was to supply new information, give guidance to established control agencies, and demonstrate further measures which may be used effectively.

Fruit and Vegetables

Producers of fruit and vegetables have been hardest hit by falling prices. Figures for 1949 show that vegetable prices averaged about 14 percent lower than 1948 and 24 percent below the wartime peak. Fruit prices were 69 percent lower than their wartime peak.

While the problems of price are usually beyond the control of the individual grower, many problems can be solved by his initiative used in conjunction with available information. The 1949 Spray Calendar and the spray cards which followed were valuable as a means of providing new and up-to-date information to several hundred fruit growers throughout the State. A new feature this year was the Home Spray Calendar which was distributed to non-commercial orchard owners.

The 1949 control of the red-banded leaf roller may be cited as evidence of the value of spray recommendations. In 1948 this new insect was a major problem for apple growers of the Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley. In a few isolated cases, the injury amounted to as much as 90 percent. However, in 1949 growers followed spray recommendations and in some orchards it was impossible to find an apple injured by leaf rollers. Plots left as a check showed as high as 31 percent damage.

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A typical scene on the Eastern Shore during harvest season.

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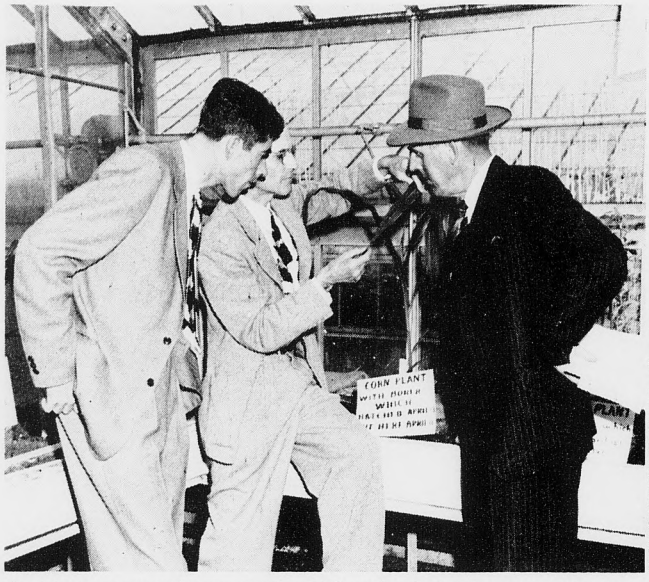

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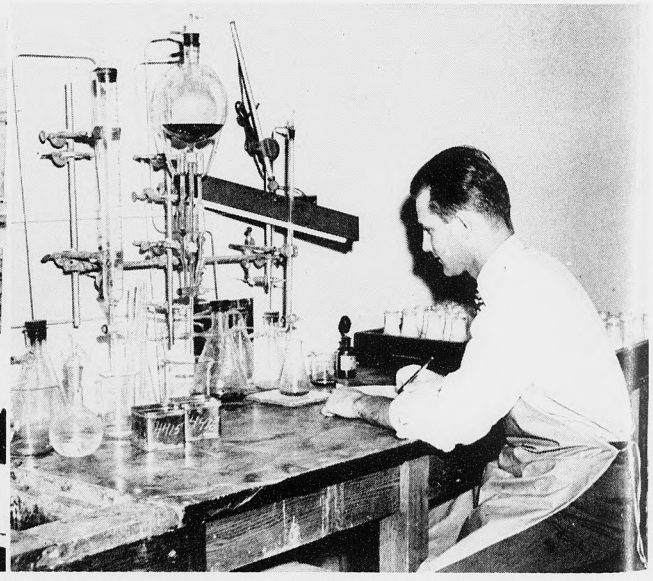

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A typical scene on the Eastern Shore during harvest season.

The first field day at the Salisbury Research farm found many growers interested in observing the studies underway.

Other evidence of progress through education may be found in the control of the peach tree borer. Paradichlorobenzene has been used widely in Maryland orchards, but results had been becoming less and less satisfactory. As a result of tests conducted by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, DDT was found to be effective in controlling the borers and was recommended by the Extension Service. Since 1947, practically all orchards in the western part of the State have switched to DDT for better results and with a considerable saving in cost of application. Specialists report that it is now hard to find an infested tree in any commercial orchard.

The attack on various production problems in both fruit and vegetables is spearheaded with three-way cooperation between plant pathologists, entomologists and specialists in the Horticulture Department. Specialists from other departments frequently join hands with them as was done in the preparation of the bulletin "Freezing Quality Foods." More than 22,000 copies of this bulletin have been distributed and the demand for more copies continues. Specialists and field agents have worked together to help rural and urban residents with their food freezing problems as one means of improving market demand for Maryland products.

Demonstrations were used as a major tool in helping growers solve many production problems and to learn new practices. For example, approximately 75 demonstrations of better pruning, thinning and spraying methods were put on in 1949. Demonstrations pointing out varietal differences were conducted for sweet potatoes, watermelons, cucumbers, and other vegetables. Tests with relatively new crops such as head lettuce, cauliflower and broccoli gave prospective and present growers new information.

Many growers on the Eastern Shore and in central Maryland credited alert Extension specialists for helping them save considerable acreages of lima beans by issuing a warning late in August when the corn earworms were invading the crop unexpectedly.

An indirect attack on marketing problems and a tremendous service to growers of canning crops is accomplished each year through the short course held for canners, freezers, and their field men. Several hundred persons attend the annual meeting to get new reports of the research results and to exchange ideas about new methods. This course was supplemented this year by another short course given at the University of Maryland in which technical phases of processing were taught to representatives of 15 processing companies.

Maryland's tomato producing industry was the scene of one of the most comprehensive educational campaigns undertaken since the war. Tomato acreage in the Free State had declined steadily for several years and avearage yields were 4.4 tons per acre compared to average yields of more than 6 tons per acre in nearby states.

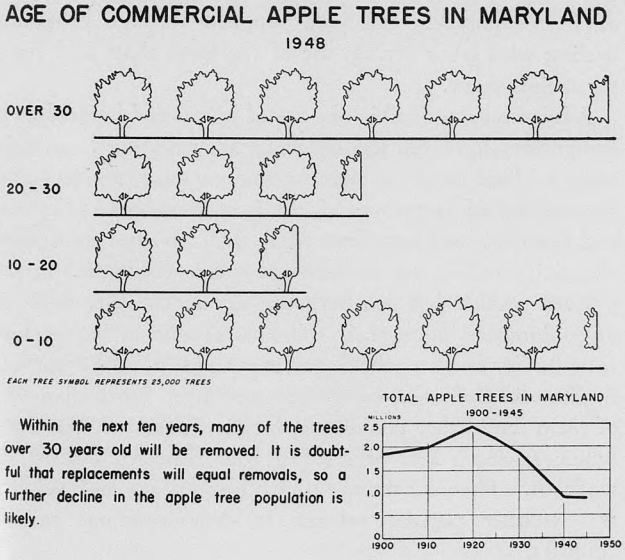
The Maryland Tomato Improvement Program was designed, not as a campaign for more acreage and bigger production, but to help growers find ways of lowering costs of production so that they might effectively compete in a postwar market. Details of the program were planned with field agents, growers, the canning trade, specialists from several departments of the University, and others working together cooperatively. Twelve TIP sheets giving timely information were distributed through county agents to approximately 3,550 growers. While no adequate measure of the results can yet be made, growers, canners, and others have asked that the program be continued in 1950.

Ten Ton Tomato Club winners received gold watches or leather jackets.

Marketing

Many features of the marketing program have been mentioned in other parts of this report. However, special mention should be made of activities in consumer education, cantaloupe marketing, and in marketing projects dealing with canning crops, livestock grain, and other commodities.

The consumer education office in Baltimore aided growers by keeping the public informed of commodities available in abundant supply. Cabbage, apples, eggs, tomatoes, and onions were among those given special attention during the year. Use of additional radio and press services helped in expanding the information program.



Within the next ten years, many of the trees over 30 years old will be removed. It is doubtful that replacements will equal removals, so a further decline in the apple tree population is likely.

Marketing of tomatoes during peak harvest seasons proved a serious problem for growers; consequently, clearing houses were established by Extension marketing specialists at several points on the Eastern Shore. These served as a point of contact between producers and buyers from Maryland and other areas in need of tomatoes.

This year marked the end of the second year for the Cantaloupe Marketing Project conducted with growers in the Hurlock area. Approximately 75,000 crates of cantaloupes were labeled with the "Quality Seal" developed in the program. Some growers reported premiums of fifty cents a crate for the cantaloupes that they marketed under the program. The increased interest and enthusiasm of growers in the program has indicated that it is worthwhile.

The first comprehensive census of fruit trees was completed as a marketing aid to growers. In addition to population and age of trees, information concerning methods of marketing and transporting Maryland fruit crops to market was obtained. The findings are being made available to growers as rapidly as possible.

Special marketing information programs were continued. Radio broadcasts, special reports, analytical up-to-date summaries of agricultural markets, feed and grain market reports, and various commodity market reports mailed to farmers all helped to give producers information more nearly equal to that available to buyers.

Ornamental Horticulture

An expanding service in the field of landscape gardening, floriculture and ornamental horticulture reached more Maryland residents this year through meetings, and press and radio. About 2,000 persons attended the meetings at which specialists in these fields presented information. A considerable part of the service was given as help in solving individual problems while educational meetings of florists gave other help in similar problems.

Control of plant diseases attacking ornamentals was a popular question coming from both home owners and commercial producers. Several leaflets were prepared and distributed; some direct help was made available to meet serious needs, and a constant flow of information was maintained through the public press and over the air waves.

The first field day at the Salisbury Research farm found many growers interested in observing the studies underway.

Other evidence of progress through education may be found in the control of the peach tree borer. Paradichlorobenzene has been used widely in Maryland orchards, but results had been becoming less and less satisfactory. As a result of tests conducted by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, DDT was found to be effective in controlling the borers and was recommended by the Extension Service. Since 1947, practically all orchards in the western part of the State have switched to DDT for better results and with a considerable saving in cost of application. Specialists report that it is now hard to find an infested tree in any commercial orchard.

The attack on various production problems in both fruit and vegetables is spearheaded with three-way cooperation between plant pathologists, entomologists and specialists in the Horticulture Department. Specialists from other departments frequently join hands with them as was done in the preparation of the bulletin "Freezing Quality Foods." More than 22,000 copies of this bulletin have been distributed and the demand for more copies continues. Specialists and field agents have worked together to help rural and urban residents with their food freezing problems as one means of improving market demand for Maryland products.

Demonstrations were used as a major tool in helping growers solve many production problems and to learn new practices. For example, approximately 75 demonstrations of better pruning, thinning and spraying methods were put on in 1949. Demonstrations pointing out varietal differences were conducted for sweet potatoes, watermelons, cucumbers, and other vegetables. Tests with relatively new crops such as head lettuce, cauliflower and broccoli gave prospective and present growers new information.

Many growers on the Eastern Shore and in central Maryland credited alert Extension specialists for helping them save considerable acreages of lima beans by issuing a warning late in August when the corn earworms were invading the crop unexpectedly.

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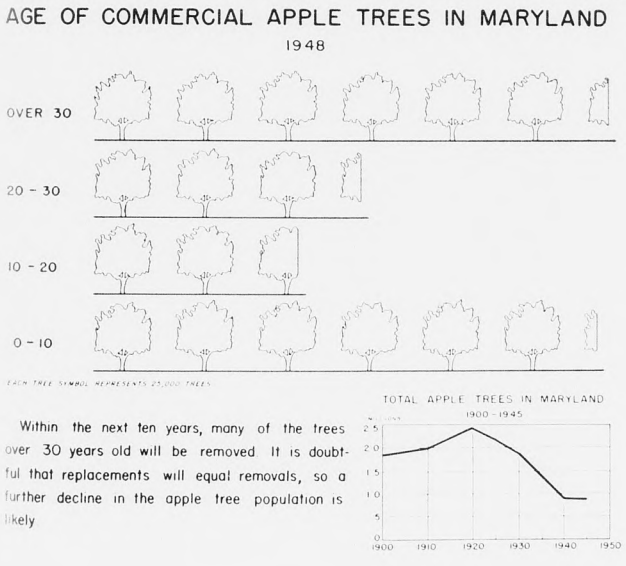
AGE OF COMMERCIAL APPLE TREES IN MARYLAND
1948
OVER 30
20 - 30
10 - 20
0 - 10
EACH TREE SYMBOL REPRESENTS 25,000 TREES
Within the next ten years, many of the trees over 30 years old will be removed. It is doubtful that replacements will equal removals, so a further decline in the apple tree population is likely
TOTAL APPLE TREES IN MARYLAND
1900-1945
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950

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Sewing Machine adjustment and repair clinics worked wonders with both old and new machines.

Equipment and Machinery

Modern farming and homemaking has placed a high premium on buildings and equipment and their use. Basic help in this field has been supplied by the farm plan service through which many Marylanders each year get complete blueprint drawings as well as advice and information before they build. Another basic help in the repair and use of farm equipment has been supplied through programs dealing with labor saving, use of the farm shop, and tractor maintenance.

Some homemakers built tool kits and undertook many home repair jobs.

Adults, long trained in the use of horses and horse-drawn equipment, have learned much as they watched enthusiastic 4-H'ers enroll in tractor maintenance projects and become skilled caretakers of the iron workhorse. Fathers, and mothers, too, have learned as their youngsters studied electricity and its use on the farm and in the home.

Even mother has ben brushing up on the care and use of equipment. More than 1,800 rural women have taken time to investigate the inner workings of their sewing machine at Extension-conducted meetings. More than 100 of them found they could save, for continued use, machines which salesmen and others had told them to discard or trade in. Reconditioning of kitchen knives and scissors was another popular subject at demonstrations in six counties.

As electricity has come to more than 90 percent of the farms the needs for information concerning its safe and efficient use have multiplied.

Tobacco

Tobacco support prices were put into effect in Maryland for the first time when the 1948 crop was sold. Growers needed to learn the details of the program and how to put it to use. Extension specialists and agents cooperated with representatives of the several interested agencies in holding educational meetings before the markets opened in 1949.

Specialists and agents combined forces to give tobacco growers the latest information on control methods.

Another series of meetings at which tobacco stripping and grading were discussed proved most successful. A total of 124 demonstrations drew an attendance of more than 2,600 producers. The tobacco grading system, also relatively new on Maryland markets, was explained and stripping practices were discussed.

Marketing activities reached a new high during the year as the State Tobacco Authority, established by the State Legislature in 1948, swung into action. Extension specialists cooperated with the authority and with other agencies in interesting more buyers in the Maryland product. Reports indicate that both users and non-users of Maryland cigarette grades need additional information concerning the Free State crop. Some headway was made during 1949 and considerable amounts of tobacco moved into channels that would not have otherwise been open.

Disease control was an important production problem on which tobacco growers sought help in 1949. The plant disease warning service informed growers of the spread of blue mold. Alert specialists and agents helped growers with the control of many other diseases. An area infested with Black Shank was discovered and quarantined as a protection to the entire industry. The crop was destroyed and the land taken out of tobacco in an effort to prevent spread of this destructive disease which has not previously been found in Maryland.

Soil Conservation

No topic is more closely associated to "the hope of tomorrow" than that of soil conservation. Two developments in this field during 1949 show the advances that have been taking place. Farmers in Southern Maryland, cooperating with various farm groups and governmental agencies, staged "Southern Maryland Soil Conservation Week." The period from July 19 to July 23 was set aside for tours and meetings so farmers could become acquainted with the latest practical methods of controlling erosion and conserving moisture in the tobacco and other fields of the five-county area. Almost 2,000 people attended one or more of the events, and the week may be regarded as one of the great educational achievements of the year. Governor William Preston Lane, Jr. addressed the group attending the opening ceremony in Anne Arundel County.

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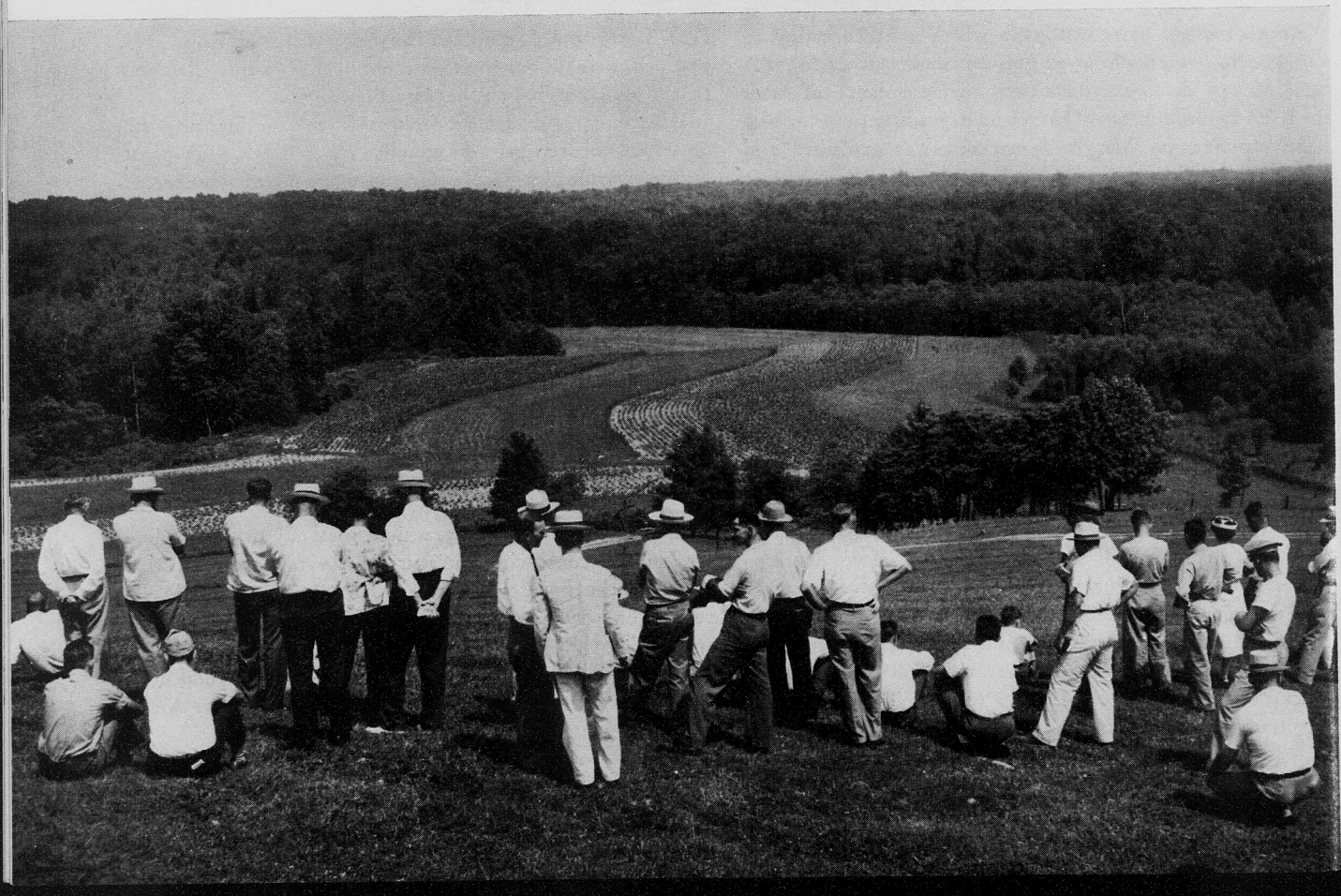
For the first time in a generation, many newly drained fields produced fine crops such as this field of corn.

A second development was the formation of the Monocacy River Watershed Council. The Council, organized with representatives of community, county and State groups interested in problems of soil erosion, water pollution, moisture conservation, and similar questions, plans to establish the watershed as a demonstration area. Farmers and farm groups are cooperating with governmental agencies as well as industrial organizations to reduce soil losses and water pollution. Figures reported by the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin indicate that almost 2 million tons of soil flow down the Potomac annually. Much of this comes from the Monocacy and its tributaries in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Harford County Land Week held October 24-29 also helped to increase interest among rural and non-rural groups in the problems of conservation. Sponsored by various farm and civic groups, it featured tours, exhibits, and meetings which reached many of the citizens of Harford County.

Drainage has long been a serious problem on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Tax ditch associations formed under the drainage law of the State have been found useful in providing a means by which farmers can work together to meet a situation which has had no regard for farm boundaries. Recent changes in the law have permitted the associations to speed their operations and the Extension drainage engineer was hard pressed to give the technical assistance needed. Many individual farmers, confronted with drain-

Southern Maryland Conservation Week demonstrated to hundreds of farmers and urban people the rapid progress being made in conservation of soil and water in that section of the State.



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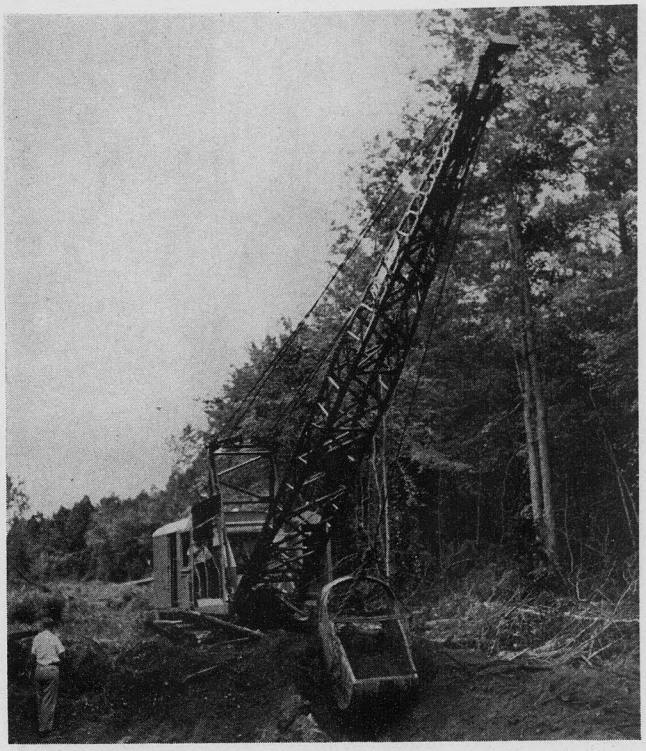
Extension agents in general did much through their contact with farmers to further work in soil conservation and drainage throughout 1949. The cooperation between the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the State Soil Conservation Committee, the Extension Service, the Production and Marketing Administration and the soil conservation district supervisors has encouraged an increasing program in all sections of the State.

Forestry

The Extension forestry program was primarily one of demonstration. Of approximately 40 demonstrations, 13 were on tree planting and reforestation, 10 on Christmas tree planting, 6 on holly cutting and marketing, while the others were concerned with windbreaks, chestnut plantings, and other forestry problems.

Seventeen exhibits connected with forestry were used as a means of reaching large numbers of people. At one such exhibit more than 200 individuals were given personal help with some forestry problem. Many other educational exhibits were prepared by 4-H Club members and other groups cooperating with the general Extension program. The exhibits and demonstrations were also supplemented by leaflets, radio talks, newspaper articles, leader training meetings and other means of mass education.



Farmers in the Pocomoke section combined with public agencies to speed the drainage of large areas of land.

Negro Extension Work in 1949

One of the biggest gains made in 1949 was the extent to which men, women and youth leaders developed in their ability to design educational programs and activities to fit the needs of Negroes throughout Maryland. The help and guidance which they gave was so valuable that every effort will be made during coming years to extend the plan to all counties having organized Negro Extension work. County advisory boards were established in several counties to help Extension agents in program planning.

Older boys and girls and club leaders helped to broaden the 4-H Club program during the year by asking for, and helping develop, new Club projects. These included special emphasis on home and community beautification, nature study, soil conservation, citizenship development and various social and recreational activities. Adult leaders in more than 50 homemaking clubs helped Negro home demonstration agents serve the 1,500 homemakers who were enrolled. Many farmers took the lead in helping with the educational program in tobacco grading, drainage, disease and insect control.

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Hundreds of 4-H'ers and members of veterans' classes gained a new knowledge of tractor operation during 1949.

The efforts of the Extension Service and cooperating agencies helped gain the establishment of a new Health Center at Pomonkey.

Health Center Established

An outstanding accomplishment in the field of rural health came about during the past year as rural people in Charles County worked with their Extension agents and other groups to build a modern $6,000 clinic. A Negro doctor, dentist, and nurse were secured, in cooperation with public health officers, to serve the people of that area. The members of the homemakers clubs raised $100 toward the purchase of a dental chair for the clinic.

This development came in a year in which the Negro staff in each county had selected health improvement as a major activity. A total of more than 65,000 Negroes, farm and non-farm, are located in the counties served. Some of the counties had no Negro doctor, nurse, or dentist and the opportunities for an Extension educational program were almost unlimited.

The program included exhibits at fairs and shows, various "clean-up" campaigns, fly and rat control projects, and demonstrations concerned with sanitary toilets and water supply.

Acceptance of the educational program sponsored by Extension continued to increase. For example, 40 tobacco grading demonstrations held throughout Southern Maryland drew a total attendance of about 1,200, and approximately 95 percent of the 2,000 Negro growers participated in the Maryland Tobacco Cooperative through which the price support program was made available.

Members of 4-H Clubs have done much to improve the swine throughout some counties. Club leaders report that, in at least one country, Club members were the first to have purebred swine and that adult farmers now look to them as a source of high quality swine. At the same time, educational programs have lowered the average feeding period of pigs from 12 to 14 months to 8 to 9 months with the result that Negro families have cheaper and better quality pork as well as opportunity for better income.

Improved family living was stressed as more and more people were taught to raise much of their own food supply. In one county 1,800 people were attracted to a series of four gardening shows. An agent in another county estimates that home production of milk increased about 10 percent during the years and that consumption of milk increased 50 percent among those with whom he worked.

Homemakers stressed food preservation as part of their program during the year. Many of the clubs featured menu planning and nutrition studies, while others studied ways of improving the lunches carried by school children and other members of the family. Sewing, too, was stressed as many homemakers attended classes in the renovation of garments and the construction of new.

SUMMARY OF WORK IN THE COUNTIES

Number of farms in the State	44,163
Farm and home visits made by Extension Agents	25,316
Number of different farms or homes visited	13,468
Office calls relating to extension work	58,915
Telephone calls	98,278
Number of articles published	7,607
Number of bulletins distributed	102,612
Training meetings held for local leaders	1,322
Attendance at these meetings	21,494
Method demonstration meetings held	6,740
Attendance at these meetings	140,149
Educational tours conducted	236
Attendance on tours	12,878
Achievement days held	282
Attendance at achievement days	71,950
Other meetings participated in by Extension Agents	6,277
Attendance at these meetings	367,207
Farms on which changes in practices resulted	22,156
Meetings held by local leaders	5,686
Attendance at these meetings	101,546
Farms reached this year for the first time	4,419
Farm homes in which changes in practice resulted	11,447
Farm homes reached this year for the first time	2,652
Number of other homes in which changes in practices resulted	6,970
Number of other homes reached this year for first time	2,130
Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	14,606
Number of projects completed by 4-H Club members	28,538
Number of families influenced by extension program	41,401

* * * * *

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Dean and Director	**T. B. Symons**	**Assistant Director**	**E. N. Cory**
Associate Director	**P. E. Nystrom**	**County Agent Leader**	**J. W. Magruder**
Associate Dean	**Ronald Bamford**	**State Boys 4-H Club Leader**	**M. S. Downey**
Assistant Director	**Venia M. Kellar**	**State Girls 4-H Club Agent**	**Dorothy Emerson**

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Agricultural Economics	S. H. Devault	Dairy	G. M. Cairns
Agricultural Education	A. M. Ahalt	Entomology	E. N. Cory
Agricultural Engineering	R. W. Carpenter	Horticulture	I. C. Haut
Agronomy	A. O. Kuhn	Information and Publications	A. E. Durfee
Animal Husbandry	J. E. Foster	Poultry	M. A. Jull
Botany	Ronald Bamford	State Department of Markets	H. L. Stier

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Farms reached this year for the first time	4,419
Farm homes in which changes in practice resulted	11,447
Farm homes reached this year for the first time	2,652
Number of other homes in which changes in practices resulted	6,970
Number of other homes reached this year for first time	2,130
Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	14,606
Number of projects completed by 4-H Club members	28,538
Number of families influenced by extension program	41,401

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ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Dean and Director	**T. B. Symons**	**Assistant Director**	**E. N. Cory**
Associate Director	**P. E. Nystrom**	**County Agent Leader**	**J. W. Magruder**
Associate Dean	**Ronald Bamford**	**State Boys 4-H Club Leader**	**M. S. Downey**
Assistant Director	**Venia M. Kellar**	**State Girls 4-H Club Agent**	**Dorothy Emerson**

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Agricultural Economics	S. H. Devault	Dairy	G. M. Cairns
Agricultural Education	A. M. Ahalt	Entomology	E. N. Cory
Agricultural Engineering	R. W. Carpenter	Horticulture	I. C. Haut
Agronomy	A. O. Kuhn	Information and Publications	A. E. Durfee
Animal Husbandry	J. E. Foster	Poultry	M. A. Jull
Botany	Ronald Bamford	State Department of Markets	H. L. Stier

COUNTY EXTENSION STAFF

Allegany County, Cumberland

R. F. McHenry, Agricultural Agent; Maude A. Bean, Home Demonstration Agent; J. N. Steger, Assistant Agricultural Agent.

Anne Arundel County, Annapolis

S. E. Day, Agricultural Agent; Miriam Parmenter, Home Demonstration Agent; W. B. Vanderford, Assistant Agricultural Agent; Joan L. Giddings, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

Baltimore County, Towson

H. B. Derrick, Agricultural Agent; Anna Trentham, Home Demonstration Agent; F. R. McFarland, Assistant Agricultural Agent; Elaine Akehurst, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

Baltimore City

Margaret O. Holloway, Home Demonstration Agent, 229 E. North Avenue, Baltimore.

Calvert County, Prince Frederick

R. M. Hall, Agricultural Agent; Mrs. Florence Buchanan, Home Demonstration Agent; W. B. Vanderford, Assistant Agricultural Agent.

Caroline County, Denton

F. M. Rogers, Agricultural Agent; Bessie N. Spafford, Home Demonstration Agent; R. A. Greenwood, Assistant Agricultural Agent.

Carroll County, Westminster

L. C. Burns, Agricultural Agent; Evelyn D. Scott, Home Demonstration Agent; J. R. Schabinger, Assistant Agricultural Agent; Dorothy Haines, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

Cecil County, Elkton

R. S. Sutton, Agricultural Agent; Helen Irene Smith, Home Demonstration Agent; M. G. Welling, Assistant Agricultural Agent.

Charles County, La Plata

P. D. Brown, Agricultural Agent; Anna S. Wills, Home Demonstration Agent; J. Maguire Mattingly, Assistant Agricultural Agent.

Dorchester County, Cambridge

H. W. Beggs, Agricultural Agent; Hattie Brooks, Home Demonstration Agent; C. W. Crawford, Assistant Agricultural Agent; Dorothy Fox, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

Frederick County, Frederick

H. R. Shoemaker, Agricultural Agent; Beatrice Fehr, Home Demonstration Agent; Paul Coblentz, Assistant Agricultural Agent; Evelyn Hutson, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

Garrett County, Oakland

J. H. Carter, Agricultural Agent; Eleanor K. Dearborn, Home Demonstration Agent; Paul M. Hutton, Assistant Agricultural Agent.

Harford County, Bel Air

H. M. Carroll, Agricultural Agent; Alga D. Weaver, Home Demonstration Agent; R. K. Bechtold, Assistant Agricultural Agent; Doris Keplinger, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

Howard County, Ellicott City

W. G. Myers Agricultural Agent; R. D. Martin, Assistant Agricultural Agent.

Kent County, Chestertown

J. D. McVean, Agricultural Agent; Mrs. Clara L. Falls, Home Demonstration Agent; S. B. Sutton, Assistant Agricultural Agent.

Montgomery County, Rockville

O. W. Anderson, Agricultural Agent; Edythe M. Turner, Home Demonstration Agent; R. N. Whipp, Assistant Agricultural Agent; Virginia, McLuckie, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

Prince George's County, Upper Marlboro

P. E. Clark, Agricultural Agent; F. A. Gray, Assistant Agricultural Agent; Hyattsville—Ethel M. Regan, Home Demonstration Agent; Betty Willson, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

Queen Anne's County, Centreville

J. W. Eby, Agricultural Agent; Ruby Brant, Home Demonstration Agent; R. L. Cain, Assistant Agricultural Agent.

St. Marys County, Leonardtown

J. J. Johnson, Agricultural Agent; Ethel Joy, Home Demonstration Agent; J. Maguire Mattingly, Assistant Agent.

Somerset County, Princess Anne

C. Z. Zeller, Agricultural Agent; Hilda Topfer, Home Demonstration Agent.

Talbot County, Easton

R. S. Brown, Agricultural Agent; Margaret Smith, Home Demonstration Agent; C. W. Crawford, Assistant Agricultural Agent.

Washington County, Hagerstown

M. K. Miller, Agricultural Agent; Ardath Martin, Home Demonstration Agent; R. G. Mueller, Assistant Agricultural Agent; Margaret Watson, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

Wicomico County, Salisbury

J. P. Brown, Agricultural Agent; Nell Grim, Home Demonstration Agent; J. A. Duncan, Assistant Agricultural Agent.

Worcester County, Snow Hill

R. T. Grant, Agricultural Agent.

Negro Agents

M. G. Bailey, District Agent, Seat Pleasant.

Charles, Prince George's Counties

Ethel Bianchi, Home Demonstration Agent, Box 527, Seat Pleasant; Milbourne Hull, Agricultural Agent, Bryan's Road; Naomi Turner, Home Demonstration Agent, Bryan's Road; J. R. Jennings, Agricultural Agent, Huntington; J. R. Taylor, Agricultural Agent, Upper Marlboro.

Eastern Shore

L. H. Martin, Agricultural Agent, Princess Anne; Omega M. Jones, Home Demonstration Agent, Princess Anne.

Maryland Crop Statistics

Crop and Year	Acres Harvested (1000 acres)	Yield per Acre	Production (1000)	Unit of Measure	Price Price per Unit[a]	Value of Production (1000)[a]
Corn, all						
1949	483	38	18,400	Bu.	1.20	22,025
1948	488	39	19,032	Bu.	1.30	24,742
Wheat						
1949	362	19	8,700	Bu.	1.85	12,724
1948	377	16	6,032	Bu.	2.13	12,848
Oats						
1949	48	33	1,600	Bu.	.75	1,188
1948	40	33.5	1,340	Bu.	.91	1,219
Soybeans						
1949	34	16	540	Bu.	1.80	979
1948	33	15.5	512	Bu.	2.10	1,075
All Hay						
1949	456	1.4	700	Ton	23.50	15,275
1948	463	1.4	641	Ton	21.40	13,717
Tobacco						
1949	50	820	41,000	Lbs.	-----	22,345b
1948	47	750	34,950	Lbs.	.545	19,048
Sweet Potatoes						
1949	9	150	1,350	Bu.	1.90	2,565
1948	8.5	145	1,232	Bu.	1.91	2,353
Potatoes (all Irish)						
1949	13.8	115	1,580	Bu.	1.55	2,460
1948	15	131	1,965	Bu.	1.66	3,262
Tomatoes, Fr. Mkt.						
1949	4.5	200	900	**Bu.**	2.55	2,295
1948	5.6	180	1,008	Bu.	3.00	3,024
Tomatoes, Process						
1949	29	5.7	165.3	Ton	27.60	4,562
1948	27	4.1	110.7	Ton	39.90	4,417
Sweet Corn, Proc.						
1949	37.7	2.4	90.5	Ton	18.60	1,683
1948	37	2.5	92.5	Ton	22.00	2,035
Snap Beans, Fr. Mkt.						
1949	5.6	91	511	Bu.	1.55	790
1948	5.2	75	390	Bu.	2.45	956
Snap Beans, Process						
1949	6.8	1.4	9.5	Ton	90.10	856
1948	6.7	1.3	8.7	Ton	104.00	905
Cantaloupes						
1949	4.5	100	450	Crt.	1.75	788
1948	4.4	80	352	Crt.	2.40	845
Watermelons						
1949	4.9	500	2,450	Each	.34	838
1948	4.9	475	2,328	Each	.41	957
Apples						
1949	-----	-----	1,250	Bu.	1.80	2,252
1948	-----	-----	928	Bu.	2.10	1,949
Peaches						
1949	-----	-----	710	Bu.	1.80	1,285
1948	-----	-----	533	Bu.	2.50	1,332

a—1949 Price and Value figures are preliminary.
b—Estimated value of this year's unsold crop included in total.
SOURCE: U.S.D.A., B.A.E.

Livestock on Farms

January 1, 1950

	Number		Value per Head		Total Value	
	1939-48	1950[1]	1939-48	1950	1939-48	1950
All cattle and calves	373	449	$ 86.50	$151.00	$33,119	$67,799
Cows and heifers 2 yr. and over, milk	216	245	112.00	195.00	24,562	47,775
Heifers (1-2 yr. old, milk)	44	55	-------	-------	-------	-------
Heifer calves	47	59	-------	-------	-------	-------
Hogs, including pigs	253	270	15.00	21.20	3,801	5,724
Stock sheep and lambs	55	47	10.10	18.40	536	865
Chickens	4,511	4,368	1.16	1.39	5,282	6,074
Turkeys	74	59	5.34	7.00	385	413

[1]Preliminary.